WASHINGTON, July 29, 1856. Important Army Medical Report—Sherman's Amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill— Expensive Results to the Country Should the thelf be Defeated - The Pension Bureau, &c

The Secretary of War has communicated to the Senate a lengthy report on the diseases in the army of the United States, which will make about one bundred and forty pages, folio, and covers the period of seventeen years, or from 1839 to the present time. It is prepared by Assistant Surgeon Coolridge, but each sub report will be printed over the name of its particular author, who will be held professionally responsible for its scientific correctness. This document will be of vast interest to the community generally, but more especially to the medi-

The adoption by the House this morning of Sher man's amendment to the Army Appropriation bill will entail much labor and confusion. By this dment, no part of the military force is to be employed "in aid of the enforcement of the enactments of the alleged legislative assembly of the Territory of Kansas, recently assembled at Shawnee Mission, until Congress shall have passed on the validity of the said legislative assembly of Kan-The bill thus amended will be rejected the Senate, and a Committee of Conference will be the result. It is on the report of this committee that the hottest fight will be, and unless the republicans recede from the amendment the bill itself will be defeated. The result would be, forcing upon the executive the necessity of using the public funds to sustain the army, and to see the laws executed as he is sworn to under the constitution, without any regular appropriation by law. The stopping of the wheels of government by defeating the appropriation bills, is ridiculous nonsense. Our government will roll on in spite of fanaticism or sectional disputes, whether they come from the North or South. The working of such legislation is to create a deficiency in the expenditures of the government about double what the expenses would be if the money had been properly and timely appropriated. The army, for instance, might require five millions of dollars. Defeat the Army Appropriation and compel the President to go upon credit, and the result would be a deficiency of twice the amount, and those engaged in the silly policy of defeating the bill would be entitled to the entire credit of entailing upon the country the additional taxation to meet the deficiency.

The depiarable condition into which the United States pension system is rapidly falling, is a stracting the attention of Congress, and steps will be taken to secure a proper efficiency in this bureau of the public service.

Washingron, July 28, 1856. this committee that the hottest fight will be

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1856. A New Influence Against Buchanan-The Dis-union Party at the South-Its Importance-Desire for the Election of Fremont-Mr. Fillmore-Gov. Marcy-His Reply on the Privateering Question-The Union and the HERALD.

It is now certain that the State rights party of the Southern States are not heart and soul in the Buchanan matter. That allusion of his, in his letter of acceptance, to "squatter sovereignty," has created discussion, and that discussion dissatisfaction, and that dissatisfaction is spreading. Louisiana will go for him, but there is danger to him in Tennessee. Mr. Fillmore is very strong there, and

There is a very large body of men throughout the South who regard the dissolution of the Union as inevitable. They consider it a mere question of time. It is a very grave question to them when and how the issue of dissolution is to be made. It may be made bereafter on some issue upon which the South will not rally or unite-some question which, not involving the impulses of the people, may fail to command their co-operation. This party is termed the Southern rights party, and opposed the compromise measures of 1850. It then called on the Senate to leave the Union. It was led in Mississippi by Davis, in Alabama by Clay and Fitzpatrick, in Virginia by Mason, in Georgia by Governor McDonald, Troup and others; in Tennessee by Trousdale, and in Louisiana by Soulé. In South Carolina the cooperationists, as they were termed, prevented Rhett and others from leading off. Foote, Cobb, Toombs, Stephens, Gentry, Stanton, Houston and Jere. Clemens headed the Union party. They get up a party expressly to save the Union. For a time, they were triumphant. For a ime George Washington, the "stars and stripes, the constitution and the Union, created a terribi commotion. Fraternal blood was a shocking thing to talk about. But the tide turned with the silent conviction among the mass of the Southern people that Foote and Cobb were humbugs. The Southern rights, or rather the secession party, again came into power. Toombs, Stephens and Cobb gave up saving the Union, while Henry S. Foote, covered

with defeat, retired to California

with defeat, retired to California.

Now, it is the opinion of the leading men in this party that there can never come a better time or a better issue than the present, and the election of Fremont, to carry out the destiny of the South and West—the issue of disunion. They believe Fremont's election is the only thing which will unite the South. If the united North elects him, so much the better; if not, he would certainly be elected by the House, in case an election tainly be elected by the House, in case an election fails before the people. His carnest and intense de-sire is withdrawing thousands of active men from the canvass at the South. The State rights, or the canvass at the South. The State rights, or rather Southern rights, men, represent the talent and influence of the democratic party, and it will be perfectly impossible to get up any enthusiasm for Buchanan among them. They do not desire his election. They stand as a man desiring a fight, but wanting the sun on his side. They wish to be struck. The election of Fremont, they consider, will be such p blow in the face, such an insuit, that the Southern people will to a man go for a separate Southern confederacy. This feeling increases every day and in people will to a man go for a separase Southern people will to a man go for a separase Southern confederacy. This feeling increases every day and in proves the chances of Fillmore in the South. There are men in the South who would give half their private fortune to secure the election of Fremont by the Northern States. All the efforts at Washington to suppress this feeling have proved fruitless. The Southern rights men say the issue is no longer union or disunion, that being a mere question of time. The real question is the true policy of the South in selecting the issue on which to meet it is unity of action and feeling. The election of Freemont it is believed will secure that unity of action and feeling. The election of Freemont it is believed will secure that unity of feeling which Mr. Calhoun lacked, and which was wanting in 1850. Unless this cherished hope of the Southern rights party is given up, Mr. Buchanan's election by the people is hopeless. Mr. Fillmore would carry three, if notion Southern States, and the democratic candidate would have to look to the North for victory.

Mr. Marcy's notice, on the part of the Ameri an government, of the privateering policy introduced into living power at Paris, will be a masterly and remarkable document. I am told by good authority that the Secretary considers it the last great public question he will have to treat of, and is bending all his powers to the task. It will finish handsomely his career as a diplomat, and he can certainly congratulate himself on his success so far. He will retire from the Cabinet with more solid reputation, more European fame, and more actual political strength at home, than any min in the party. He has won all the locoors, so far, that have been won, and avoided the difficulties of the administration. He is remarkably strong at the South, notwithstanding his Cuba policy and his treat neat of Nicaragua.

of Nicaragua.
It has been the habit of the Union to say, for the It has been the habit of the Union to say, for the last four years, to its mineteen hundred subscriber. "Nobody reads the Henald, nobody ever looks at the Henald." Now, every afternoon, shortly after the last evening train from New York arrives, an express may be seen darting away with a bundle of Henalds note his arm, for special delivery to the President and Cabitet. These distinguished worthles could not rest unless they read it, and any morning, the inquisitive in such matters, by just calling on the President or any of his constitutional advicers, will see for himself the Union neatly folded up, unread, while the Henald lies open, turned inside out, and massacked for its news. Lo ! the poor Indian!

The Southern Members Out Against the River and Harbor Appropriation Bills-The Kannas Contract Biretin -Meeting of the Southern Francis of Francis - Confollowing Communications to the President from the Vig lance Committee of San Francisco-Instructions Personal of to General West to take on Part in the Difficulties Re-

Southern members of Congress are out in full blast against the improvement appropriations for rivers and harbors, and charge upon the Northern and Western democracy a departure from the principles of the Cincinnati platform. This section of the Union, it is asserted, has determined upon everriding the minority of the South, while refusing to her even the pairry pittante which has been asked

for by some Southern Senators for like improvements. It is declared that this palpable violation of a solemn pledge, given by the North and West, is xciting Southern feeling, and will do injury to Buchapan, on whose shoulders the responsibility of the improvement furore is placed.

From appearances, very little would be required just now to draw off from the support of Mr. Bu baran and his party such men as Senators Toombs, Mason, Hunter and Butler. Both houses of Congress are still busy with appropriation bills and private claims.

The Kansas contested election case comes up tomorrow, and will be decided in favor of Governor Reeder. A meeting of the Southern friends of Frement has been held in this city, and the propriety of running electoral tickets in the States of Deavare, Kentucky, Missouri and North Carolina was considered, but no definite agreement had been resolved upon. It is quite certain, however, that Fremont tickets will be run in some of the Southern States, which, policy alone considered, would be an excellent move.

sorted upon. It is quite extrain, nowerer, that Framont tickets will be run in some of the Southern States, which, policy alone considered, would be an excellent move.

Letters are in this city from the western part of New York setting forth the slight chances for Fillmore, "unless his friends bestir themselves," which, in plain English, means, that money is wanted, and Fremont should make themselves acquainted with the exact state of things in the interior counties and districts of Pennsylvania, which, from correct information received here, are far from satisfactory. The other sections of the State, with the exception of Philadelphia, will give Fremont majorities.

The President receives, by every California packet, confidential correspondence from the Viginance Committee at San Francisco. Their attachment to the Union is shown in every page of their correspondence, which is a running summary of daily transactions.

Gen. Wool has received instructions, by which he is requested to take no part in the difficulties between the Governor and the Committee. This officer's despatches favors the course which the citizens of San Francisco have taken for the correction of long suffered abuses and evils.

An enormous mass meeting of the democratic party will be held in the early part of September at Syracuse, N. Y., which will be addressed by Martin Van Buren and W. L. Marcy. This movement, so far as I can learn, was advised by Martin Van Buren, who is now anxious to get into the democratic fold some of the thousands who, with him, joined the abolitionists in the Presidential race when it was necessary to put down Gen. Cass. On this glorious occasion the General should be invited, and presented to the assemblage by his grateful friend, the Chief of Kinderhook. What a sensation this exhibition would produce. There is nothing like burying the hatchet, and there is no man—I speak it with all due reverence—who is more ready to overlook and forgive the past, than Gen. Cass.

The Cabinet was in session for a short time this m

Our London Correspondence.

London, July 18, 1856. Dearth of News in Political Circles-End of the London Season-Palmerstonian Tactics-Re sults of the Parliamentary Session-Dulness of the London Trade-Its Cause the Pressure of the War Taxation-Abuses of the English Church Establishment-The American Difficulties Sent to Coventry-Musical and Theatrical Gossip-Mr. Squiers and the Honduras Railway Dudley

Monn at Work on Another Italian Revolution-

Health of Prince Napoleon, &c., &c. There is a tremendous dearth of intelligence of any kind. I feel myself at a loss to manufacture a letter that will be worth while to print. What is called the "season" here, in fashionable parlance, is just breaking up, and every kind of news seems to have "gone out of town" with the denizens of the

Louis Napoleon is reported to be failing in health; at all events, he has been ordered by his physicians to leave Paris, and give up all business and excite-

The Parliament is still surviving; but its lord and master—the Premier—is doing his best to get rid of it. By way of rendering the members of Par liament still more unfit for their work, he adjourns them every now and then for some holiday excursion-to see a naval review one day, or a military display another—which renders them unfit for legislative duty for a week before, and another after wards, besides keeping them in good humor, which cajolery no one understands better than that sly old fox, Lord Pala erston. He is wonderfully given to have his own way, and he will rejoice at the moment, not far off, that will free him from Parliamentary control.

The Parliament has been in session near sever months, and besides voting away vast sums of money they have done little indeed-nothing, I may say, for the benefit of the country. Many useful measures have fallen through and are postponed to next session, or to the next century, as the case

next session, or to the next century, as the case may be.

The "season" has been a very bad one for trade of all kinds, for it seems the wealthy classes have expended much less than usual, though the contrary was expected at the close of the war. It seems that all the world, rich and poor, are suffering from the beary taxation now existing in consequence of the war. In addition to the usual weigh of taxation, which in this country is enarmously heavy, a double income tax is now levied, which takes 550 from every \$550. No wonder people grean under such inflictions as these.

What, then, must be thought of a government that in the face of such extorion comes forward, as

What, then, must be thought of a government that in the face of such extorion comes forward, as they did the other day, with a proposition to give a retiring pension of \$30,000 and a palace besides to the superannuated Bishop of London, who, for several years past, has been unable to perform the very little, if anything, he has to do, and who has held this office for thirty-two years - receiving the small matter of two million and a half of deliars—

Is it not amazing that the English nation does no

Is it not amazing that the English nation does not hard such monstrous abuses as these to the ground, and any government that days to support them? The Church establishment of England is the gigantic nuisance of the day, and the time is not far distant when it will be numbered with the defunct Cora law and rotten boroughs.

For months past we have heard nothing but the difficulties with the United States discussed in all places and in all ways. You could hardly take up a newspaper without the United States staring you in the face. After all this agitation has succeeded the most sudden abandonment of the toole, and for ten days past we have not had an article in the Times on the familiar subject—mirabile dictu/Since Lord Palmerston was forced by public opinion to give up the quarrel, and submit to the humiliation of having his Ambassador and Consuls thrown at his bead, the whole matter has been allowed to drop. No wonder, for there was nothing to say but express annoyance at the bungling of their own government in bringing matters to such an unpleasant termination.

sant termination.

There is nothing going on in the way of negotiation at present. Lord Clarendon, for the first time in a couple of years, has something like a rest, and Mr. Dallas has a chance to recuperate his energies for any new efforts he may be called on to make.

There is a Minister here from Hondara, who has

There is a Minister here from Honduras, who has There is a Minister here from Honduras, who has astonished Lord Paimerston by reminding him of the important fact that a government of that name really does exist in Central America, and that she is the true and lawful owner of all the dependencies that Great Britain has impudently stolen from her in past times, and that she means to insist on their entire restoration. Brave for Honduras! which is likely to play the part of the shrewd lawyer who pockets the property that clients are quarrelling about. I shall have more to say of this another time.

awer who possess are properly another time.

The struggle between the rival Italian Operas this year has ended to the advantage of the hitherto unfortunate Lumley. Though he had far less talent than the other house, yet he has managed to carry the day, and has made money enough to set him on his legs hereafter.

The new tengellienne who made such a noise in

the day, and has made money enough to set him on his legs hereafter.

The new tragedienne who made such a noise in Paris lately, Madame Ristori, has been playing here for a month past, but her success has not been adequate to the reputation she enjoyed. She has a fine person and is a good artiste, but has not the genus of Ruchel, who still maintains her superiority.

There is nothing new in the American world. Visiters arrive in great numbers, but "they come like shadows and so depart." Squiers, the exacution; is here working away at his railway scheme for Hon duras, and it will not be want of energy that will prevent its success. Col. Dudley Mann is also here basily engaged drawing up reports, but I don't know what about. Mr. Dallas and family are in mourning for the loss of a near relative.

London, Friday, July 18, 1856. The Bishopric of London - Another Caffre Rising Anticopated at the Cope of Good Hope-The Revolution in Spain-Increase in the English Navy Lacerpool to be Fortified, &c., &c.

In home politics there is little stirring. The chief topic of diseassion is whether the Bishops of London and Durham can legally resign, and whether they

are not open to a charge of simony for stipulating on a certain income on resigning. The flery Harry of Exeter is of this opinion. It appears that news has been received from the

Cape of Good Hope, by the government, that a Caffre rising was half expected. Troops are to be sent out. There has also been a sort of insurrection in the hill districts in India, and the Santals were still un-

districts in India, and the Santals were still unquiet

But the news of the week is the insurrection in Spain. It partakes of the features of a regular revolution.

There has been severe fighting in the streets of Madrid, with great loss of life, and we learn that the whole of Arragon, Baragossa, and, it is believed, many other cities, are up in arms. Gen. O'Donnell is master of the situation. Espartero has fled, and the National Guard has been disarmed.

The Paris Moniteur announces that M. de Kisseleff has been appointed Russian Ambassador at Paris.

Paris.

It also publishes a list of some hundred English officers and men upon whom the Emperor has conferred the Legion of Honor, grand crosses, crosses,

The Crimea is now completely evacuated.

The Crimea is now completely evacuated.

We have dates from Methourne to the 27th April.

The Royal Charter made the run out in 59 days, the shortest trip known. She is a clipper, with a screw and cog engine. She got up eighteen knots an hour occasionally.

occasionally.

There has been a grand review at Woolwich and at Aldershot. The Queen appeared on horseback, in a scarlet riding habit and hat and feathers.

In the Parhamentary debates you will find some interesting statistics respecting the manning of the navy. France has 90,000 sallors, and Holland (?) more than England. A formidable coast guard is to be organized. Liverpool will probably be fortified. General Williams is still the lion of the day. General Williams is still the lion of the day. General Williams is still the lion of the day. General Williams is still the lion of the day. General Williams is still the lion of the day. General Williams is still the lion of the day. General Williams is still the lion of the day. General Williams is still the lion of the day. General williams is still the lion of the day. General williams is still the lion of the day. General williams is still the lion of the day. General williams is still the lion of the day. General williams is still the lion of the day. General williams is still the lion of the day. General williams is still the lion of the day. General williams is still the lion of the day. General williams is still the lion of the day. General williams is still the lion of the day.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS. July 17, 1856. Count Morny's Embassy to St. Petersburg-Gloomy Feeling in Commercial Circles on the Subject of Italy-The Revolution in Sprin-The Constitutionnel on Mexican and Spanish Relations - Efforts at Rome to Dissolve the Marriage of the Princess Mathilde and the Prince Demi doff-Scandale Chronique de Paris.

The Moniteur announces this morning that General Count Kissaleff is the Ambassador of Russia appointed to the Court of the Tuileries. We may ume, therefore, that no further impediments will be thrown in the way of M. de Morny's departure for St. Petersburg. That event will be a se rious privation to sundry Parisian gossips, who for the last six weeks have so diligently employed themselves in discovering reasons for the delay of the Emperor's Ambassador. At one time it was, that in all the Russian dominions a man of sufficient private fortune could not be found adequate to the splendid expense of the office. A certain nobleman got jilted by his lady love, who should have furnished the the yellow dust, and could not come. Then it was that the great functionaries were pouting at the Emperor for so readily making peace; and then, that the Emperor himself was not altogether content with the Court of the Tuileries. And as for M. de Morny, he had the gout, he had dipped, like Mr. Place, in the affairs of the Credit Mo-bilier—he was afraid to leave Paris lest he should be gazetted as bankrupt during his absence; and last of all, he was love sick-he could not tear himself away from the feet of the beautiful Miss Hutton, the daughter of an American dry goods merchant. All this persifiage will now have had its brief hour, and the two Ambassadors may procee

It is something to have surmounted any difficul ties on this head.

But spite of gloved Ambassadors, bearing in their hands the white rose of peace, the times are omi-nous, and fearful clouds hang over the European horizon. The debate in the English Parliament on the subject of Italy has, at all events, not satisfied the best informed circles of French society that the dreaded revolutionary war has been nipped in the bad. The language—the authorized language—of Count Cavour, fresh from the Conferences at Paris cannot, whatever the English and French governments may desire, fall still born. The fire in Italy has begun to run, is running, and will run, till it encircles the whole Peninsula. It is very well now to prescribe its bounds, to say, "Thus far shall ye go, and no futher;" the blood, the fury, the madness, if you will, of the people is up, and France and England have ne too much, or have not done enough either d This is the language almost universally used in society wherever the subject has been mooted, and I feeling pervades commercial classes on the subject of Italy, which the motion of Lord John Bessell ably treated as it is admitted to have been, has no dissipated.

An opinion, in fact, seems to prevail that the late war-smothered as it was by rulers in sheer terror of the ruled-will only foil w the law which, like a Nemesis, generally applies to alt sudden and lent measures, and encountering, at no distant day a sudden re-action. Hopes, during the late strag gle, were nurtured, and aspirations indulged in which are not to be strangled at once by the simple hidding of a dozen wisescres seated round beard of green cloth at the Foreign Hotel of beard of green clock at the Foreign Hotel of Paris. Armed Europe may march to crush them now, should they dare to lift up their heads, but when such a state of things exist, an accident, a straw, the most trivial circumstance connected with daily life, may prove a very Archimedian lever in upsetting the established order of a rule, and hosts of men in steel have before now vanished like a vaper in presence of a people determined on ob-taining their rights.

As a justification of this anxiety, men point to the present state of Spain, where the whole penin-

As a justification of this anxiety, men point to the present state of Spain, where the whole peninsula is declared in a state of siege. What is it, is asked, that causes these continual outbreaks, despite the damp which, from time to time, the governing Powers manage to cast over them? Is it a mere love of lawless violence, a mere impatience of authority, a simple desire for a general scramble? It cannot be; what is now enacting in Spain is part and parcel of that which is heating the carth, like a volcano, throughout the whole Italian perinsula. Your Esparteros, your O'Donnells, your Radetskys, age your Palmerstone, and the all powerful Napoleon himself, cannot keep it down. Call it republicanism, pure or social, call it what you will, it is the great popular instinct of right, which has enabled man in the civilized world to be what he is, and which, in spite of force, of persecution and the sword, will yet enable him in every part of the globe to improve his social condition.

which, in spite of force, of persecution and the sword, will yet enable him in every part of the globe to improve his social condition.

The Constitutionnel has an article on the observation contained in the Hanald, that more unlikely things has come to pass, than that 10,000 Americans should help the Mexicans against Spain, and thus capture Cuba. It says:

The sentiment expressed in the United States journals, however, of a nature that should not be lost on Spain. It is certain that a portion of the inhabitants of Mexico would not hesitate between the choice of Spain and the United States. These are summated with a hatred to artist Spain, which is as unintelligent as it is brutal, and rather than give way to Spanish tones they would open from a few world on Mexico to the advanturers which the revenues of the church would stract is crowlet from the United States. The first broadede fired against Vgra Cruz would therefore probably become the signal of Manerican intervention, and before long Spain would not have the many troops at hand to decimal the shores of Cuba Should the Mexican government continue to decline receiving the Spanish diplomatic agent during the presence of the Spanish squadron, the win at step that Spain could take would be, in our opinion, to remove the squadron before Vera Cruz, for in the disorganized state of Mexico everything may be awaited from her part.

The last passage, considering the present political tate of Spain, reads oddly enough: — Under all circumstances, it is wise to consult the sus-eptibilities of the weaker power, and to preserve her, you by an excess of moderation, from those extremities which her weakers may drive her, and which would

Queen Christina, with her family and attendants, has gone to Trouville to pass the bathing season. Great efforts are being made at Rome to bring about a dissolution of the marriage between the Princess Mathilde and the Prince Demidoff, her hashand. The character which the princess bears in Paris is that of a generous subscriber to all works of charity, but this does not defend her highness from imputations of a character injurious to her dignity as a matron and princess. At the same time, in a capital where no one's reputation is considered unassallable, it is not surprising that even a lady in her exalted position, living apart from her husband, should be considered open to assault. The Count de Nieuberkercke has been talked of as the one whom, were her marriage bond dissolved, the princess would most delight to henor. So far, perhaps, her highness has nothing to complain of. When she gave up her love for her husband, she did not, I dare Queen Christina, with her family and attendants

say, forswear all friendship towards his sex. But, in any other place than Paris, anecdotes like the following would deservedly be considered scandalous:—
"An Princes," said a visiter oneday, what a love of an Italian you have there, pointing to a beautiful greyhound that kept frisking about the knees of her highness, and ever and anon leaping into her lap. "Yes," suswered the princess, "She is a beautiful creature, Canino brought her from Naples in his pocket for me, and I am so fond of her that she sleeps on my bed every night." The room gradually filled with other visiters, and bye and bye entered the Count de Neuberkercke. In a mosseut the graceful canine quitted the lap of the Princes Mathide, and flew to the feet of the Count. There were no bounds to her joy; she sprang to his waistcoat; she almost touched his lips, and when taking her in his arms he fondly patted and stroked her head—mon Dieu, qu'elle vous aime! exclaimed the elegant crowd. "Yes," answered the Count, "but the secret is, she is my bedfe low!" A flushed cheek, a bitten lip, and a rapid turn in the conversation is said to have been the result, and the Count finding somehow or other that he had made a faux pas, very quickly took his leave.

Now, a story like this any lady has a just right to think a little de trop. I have no doubt there is not a world of truth in it. But one can quite understand that an exalted princess should be anxious to be emancipated from an equivocal positon, which exposes her to the malicious ingenuity of every scandal monger in the Court. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Pope will grant her highness' prayer.

Our Havana Correspondence

HAVANA, July 25 1856. Singular Rencontre of two Knights errant-Appea to the Duello- A Fair Lady's Injured Reputation Healed by a Bullet Wound—Amicable Termina-tion of a Deadly Feud—Commercial News— Health of the City, &c., &c. We have had rather a singular incident since my

last. It is some three or four years since, at a clu dining saloon in Paris, a young American and a Cuban youth encountered each other. They were sowing broadcast their first oats, and were of the tip of the ton. At table conversation was discussive and free, names, male and female, were inter webbed with strange stories, and social position did not save any from the sarcastic flow of wit. A lady of elevated position was spoken lightly of by the Cuban stranger, which touched a chord in the bosom of the Yankee on his first travels ; and he replied by asking the question as in duty bound, "are you quite certain of the truth of what you say in relation to that lady?" "Certainly!-I never speak of any lady, or upon any subject, without being certain of my facts;" and he repeated the asseveration. To this came a rejoinder from the Yankee-Then I regret that I am compelled to pronounce you a s-___l, and your story an infamous false bood." A rush between the parties prevented imhood." A rush between the parties prevented immediate issue. From the dinner table both had engagements at the Opera, and the representative of Yankee chivalry, was soon warming himself in the smiles of the lady of —, in the box of the Minister of the —, whon, at the close of the evening, he conducted to her carriage; and on his way to it was met by the Cuban, who snapped fingers in his face with an impertinent remark. The press of the crowd separated them again, but as soon as the lady was safely deposited in her coach, the injured cavalier returned to hunt out the offender. He was not encountered. On seeking him at his hotel next morning, it was found that he had left Paris a few hours before, and three months were passed on the Continent, by the American, in fruitless search of the person who had done him wrong.

fruitless search of the person who had done him wrong.

By a singular caprice, having a few grains of the oats left. Mr. — visited the Havana, and has been occupying his time, in careful husbandry of his resources for rational enjoyment and for improvement in health. Last Saturday evening, while taking his accustomed walk on the "pareo," or returning therefrom to the city, at twilight, a carriage passed him at a furious pace. A glance and a flash of intelligent recognition told him that the person was there with whom he had the quarrel, as stated. To pursue the carriage, and to arrest it in its career, was the work of a moment, and the Cuban was drawn from his cover. A few fierce words passed, and a blow from Down East sent Mr. Cuban reeling into the street. The latter had a friend with him, who thought the introduction rather rough, and he was told that satisfaction would be given if they cared to seek it. Conchadid not get his Mexican armada to sea with quite so much despatch as these youths got their war tools in order.

Sunday morning—in the carriage of the Cuban—

much despatch as these youths got their war tools in order.

Sunday morning—in the carriage of the Caban—the principals, friends and a surgeon were whirling along a narrow strip of beach twenty five miles from Havana. A covert was found for fifteen paces; the parties placed, the word given, and the Cuban was "winged," while the Yankee acknowledged, with a graceful bow, the proximity of his adversary's bulling to the organs of reflection. After a due display of chivalry the Cuban gentleman admitted his error; that he had long wished an opportunity to amend the wrong done; but not knowing his adversary, and having left Paris the morning after their first at venture, on a similar missien to the present, he had not been able to return as promptly as he expected from a casualty upon the field that he could not from a casualty upon the field that he could not mend. When encountered in Havana the prompt measures of the Yankee had prevented the acknow-iedgment of the injustice to the lady, while the per-sonal repetition of insult, as they were leaving the opera, he presumed, could not be atomed for appoints; wherefore he had withheld the words unit their interview on the field should have made them

their interview on the need should have made them proper.

The steam frigate Antonio de Ulloa arrived from Vera Cruze yesterday, with Pacific news not yet given to us in detail—our honor is safe.

In business there has been evidence of inactivity in the market for Cuban products, caused by the high pretensions of the hidders of sugars &c.—the stock of sugars is 245,000 boxes.

Freights are dull; the last vessel taken for New York to load a thousand boxes at 625 cents per box:

York to load a thousand boxes at 621 cents per box; for Europe no inquiry, while sev ral large vessel-are writing business. Exchange—London 60 days, sight at 4 p emium.

are withing business.

Exchange—London 60 days, sight at 4 permium.

New York and other Northern at 7 discount.

Health as good as can be expected—our Consul is at Columbus, Mississippi, for his health; the acting Consul is with you also for his health, business, &c., and the Vice Consul, Mr. Savage is tolerably well, although living in 'his city of the dead—as you are pleased to term it.

Our Nebraska Correspondence. OMABA CITY, N. T., July 22, 1856.

Opening of the Land Offices of Nebraska-Its In fluence on the Country—Desertion of some of Gen. Harney's Soldiers—Effect of his Removal from the Frontier-General News, &c., &c.

I understand that a portion of the Nebraska lands viil be in the market this fall-some time in November. This measure will have its good and bad fe ares to the actual settler upon the public domain. Many, very many, have not the needful to pay for their lands this full. They have been expecting by honest industry to make enough to pay for them and in this class may be ranked many of our best settlers. They have been led to suppose that not antil next spring or summer would they be called apon for this object. Their land coming in tuis fall will render it necessary to make some arrange ments for their benefit. Of course a number will b what we would term "hard pushed" to make bota ends meet. One good feature, however, is the effect it must have in settling all the conflicting claim disputes which constantly arise, in putting a quietus up-an the the nominal titles to the land as now situated. I am firmly of opinion that were all the surveyed lands of Nebraska to be at the present time, or indeed any time this fall to be offered for sale, the result, as far as the future prosperity of the Territory is concerned, would be bad. It would open to the hand of the speculator large quantities of excellent, which, if kept open six or eight months to ger, would be settled by good and honest settlers, whereas, if entered by the speculator in large quantities, it would be idle for years, to the detriment of the industrious honest settlers around. The probability is that only the settled and claimed portions of the Territory will be in market this fall. Most of the already declaratory statements of pre-emption have been filed.

I understand that many of the soldiers in Gen. ends meet. One good feature, however, is the effect

of the already declaratory statements of pre-emption have been filed.

I understand that many of the soldiers in Gen. Harney's command are deserting. I have seen several who have been pointed out as belonging to that class. They reach the settlements from Fort Pierre, and generally stay but a short time. I know not the reason for this desertion.

In common with the sentiment of the people of Gen. Harney from the frontier service of Nebraska Surrounded as we are by hostile tables of Sioux Indians and their allies, it require such a man as Harney to keep them in subjection. His name is now almost sufficient of itself to quiet any trouble. He has deservingly won it, and My successor will, or natter n ay, have to win it on hard contested fields. Sone little danger is now to be apprehended from them, in a spirit of revenge, as soon as they know Harrey is well out of the country.

The Territory is rapidly settling up with good settlers. Property is advancing all around. A stagnation, so far as rapid advancement of town property, is looked for here. The general health is excellent.

Our Easten Correspondence.

EASTON, PA., July 30, 1856. Natural and Commercial Advantages of Easten-Its Churches and Public Institutions-Commencement of Lafuyette College-The Exercises and Orations -- Address of Governor Pollock -- Degrees Conferred, &c., &c.

With the hope of escaping the calcining intensity of the extraordinary "heated term" which we have had to endure for a series of weeks past, I sough: out this ancient and respectable settlement of the early founders of civilization in Eastern Pennsylvania, and have little reason to complain of the choice I made for my place of temporary sojourn. A very charming, thriving and hospitable place is Easton, with a population of some twelve thousand inhabitants, and a location of unsurpassed beauty for its advantages of natural scenery and picturesque surroundings. Its position is greatly enhanced in a ousiness regard, and made of great and rapidly increasing importance by the completion of the va rious railroads which centre here, and, with the canals, constitute an accumulation of business facilities and trading advantages such as no other place in Pennsylvania is blessed with. It is the capital, too, of one of the most populous, thrifty and prosperous German counties in the State, and seems just now to have fairly waked up and realized its great natural capacities, with a spirited deter-mination to use them to the very utmost of its ability.

There are a goodly number of churches here o the various denominations, those of the German Reformed stripe of course predominating. The public schools of Easton compose a marked and highly creditable feature in the general view of this interesting place. They are numerous, well accom-modated, and highly flourishing.

There is here also a flourishing and excelle y conducted female institute, styled the "Ophelitan Seminary." On the very summit of a high and almost precipitous hill on the northern skirt of the borough, stands the generous parent of all these liberal institutions of learning. To Lafayette College, incorporated in 1833, is due the high and everlasting honor of infusing into the popular mind of Northampton county a just and liberal spirit of appreciation of the all important subject of Educational reform and advancement. And to this source we may trace the commencement of the change in public sentiment hereabouts which has gradually led to the organization of a school system s general, complete, and efficient as any district in the State can boast of, and whose fruits are proudly visible on all hands in a general diffusion of intelligence, refinement of manners and orderly habits

visible on all hands in a general diffusion of intelligence, refinement of manners and orderly habits among all classes of people. The commencement exercises of this college were initiated by the usual services at the Brainard church last Sunday. The Rev. Alfred Nevin opened in the morning with a sermon on "Practical Christianity." In the afternoon the Rev. President of the College, Dr. McLean, delivered the "Bacallaureate sermon" on the "Importance of Early Piety," and the evening closed with a sermon from Rev. Dr. Clark, of Philadelphia.

On Monday evening the Junior class held their annual exhibition in the German Reformed church. The orations of the young gentlemen composing this class were highly creditable in p int of scholarship, and reflect much credit on the institution which has cultivated their natural powers with such decided success. Where all acquitted themselves so handsonely, we feel it would be invidious to particularise too emphatically, but would remark, as a general observation, that the following subjects were treated by their respective orators, both in matter of composition and style of delivery, in a manner decidedly above the ordinary level of such things, viz:—

"The Utility of Poetry," by J. Albert Liggett, Brandywine Manor, Delaware.

"Prospects of American Literature"—William Kennedy, Chambersburg, Pa.

"Military vs. Literary Fame"—J. Jay Pomeroy, Roxbury, Pa.

"Popular Delusions"—William C. Roller, Williamsburg, Pa.

"No Royal Road to Greatness"—B. H. Pratt, Danville, Pa.; and
"Moral Hetoism"—John C. Wilhelm, Faunetts-

ville, Pa.; and
"Moral Heroism"-John C. Wilhelm, Faunctis-

"Moral Heroism"—John C. Wilhelm, Faunce. sburg.
During the exercises the strongest and liveliest
interest was manifested by the immense throng of
brillant and intelligent ladies and well dressed and
appreciative gentlemen who graced the occasion.
At the close of each successful effort of the emulous
orators, showers of wreaths and flowers were poured
down upon their aspiring hears, and still more
abundant showers of gratified looks and happy beaming smiles from the lair faces of surrounding friends
and relatives, giving a well merited and crowning
tribute to their triumphs. We observed among the
honored wilnesses of the exhibition, and much noticed for his dignified simplicity of demeanor, and the
gratified and encouraging looks with which he viewed
the ceremopies of the day, the distinguished Governor
of this Commonwealth, Hon. James Pollock. This
distinguished gentleman was present, on invitation,

gratified and encouraging looks with which he viewed the ceremonies of the day, the distinguished Governor of this Commonwealth, Hon James Pollock. This distinguished gentleman was present, on invitation, to adoress the Washington and Frankin literary societies belonging to the college, and accordingly, in the same church, on Tuesday evening, proceeded to acquit himself of his task, in his usual able and impressive manner, before a very crowded audience, which ye composed of ladies, elegantly dressed and brilliant with good looks and animated spirits.

His Excellency opened his address by calling the attention of the young gentlemen to the importance of the p-sition which they occupied, just on the threshold of that practical life for which they had been so carnestly preparing themselves; drew a graphic and vivid picture of its stern realities, and the necessly for increased and still progressive efforts in order to insure success in the rapid, hurrying and joatling career, full of trials, dangers and difficulties, which they were about to enter upon. He eloquently depicted the extraordinary advantages which our liberal, social and political institutions furnished the young aspirant in his pursuit of honor and distinction, and pointed out the way for the successful attainment of both. He strikingly and eloquently reviewed and contrasted the acquisitions of mind, the advancement of science and the improvements of art since the reclaived period, with the darkness and ignorance of that age, and eloquently albeded to the still greater acquisitions which probably lay hid in the unknown future, full soon to be yielded up to the bold investigations of a future Morse, Fulton or Whitney.

The address was filted with noble and patriotic sentiments, and abounded in ardent and strong expressions in favor of the constitution, and earnest executations to uphold the Union as the palladium of our safety. In the closing paragraphs of his admirable speech he paid a manly and noble tribute to the importance and natural equality o

amid an irrepressible outburst of warm hearted appliance.

The closing exercises by the senior class and graduating members were highly creditable throughout, and reflects much bonor on both the pupils and their Alma Mater.

The orations were all of full average merit in point of composition, and delivered with a grace and force of manner, and an easy distinctness of voice most agreeable to the audience. They were, too, of commendable brevity, an excellence not to be overlooked in the "dog days."

The following is a list of the subjects, together with the names of the speakers to them:—

Oration—"Latin Salutatory," by S. G. Logan, Wilmington, Del.

Oration—"Latin Salutatory,
mington, Del.
Oration—"Study of Man," by John Clark, Chester
Oration—"Study of Man," by John Clark, Chester

Oration—"Study of Man," by John Cuark, Caesa-county, Pa. Oration—"Allegiance," by James M. Salmon, Oration—"Allegiance," by James M. Salton, Fowlerville, Pa. Oration—"Science and Revelation," by D. S. Banks, Oakland, Pa. Honorary Oration—"Influence of the Reforma-tion," by R. De Charmes Barclay, Bedford, Pa. Oration—"The Beautiful," by E. M. Blanchard, Relationary

Oration—"The Beautiful,
Bellefonte.
Oration—"Material of Thought," by J. A. Patter

Bellefonte.
Oration—"Material of Thought," by J. A. Patterson, Academia.
Honorary Oration—"Ethic Culture," by D. Kerr Freeman, Blairsbown, New Jersey.
Oration—"Misdirected Talent," by Frank Kennedy, Belvidere, New Jersey.
Oration—"Abase of Imagination," by J. Paxton Vastine St. Louis, Mo.
Oration—"Man made to do Good," by David M. Heydrick, Bridesburg.
Oration—"Freedom," by R. M. McCormick, N. Thumberland county.
Oration—"The Reviewer," by Herman Hamburger, Jeansville, Pa.
Oration—"Sympathies of Genius," by H. Bonkam, York, Pa.
Oration—"Immortality," by H. D. T. Kerr, Easton.

Oration-"Qualifications and Rights," by Owen Onation—"Conservatism," by W. W. Hopkins,

Onewingo. Outlion-"Origin of Society," by L. H. Grier, Doylestown. Va'edictory Oration—"The Statesman's Manual," by Charles Corse, Smithfield.

At the close of the exercises the usual degree was

the graduating class:—S. G. Logan, Wilmingto Delaware; John Clarke, Chester county; James Saimen, Fowlerville; D. S. Banks, Oaklan R. De Charmes Barchay, Bedford; E. M. Blanchar Bellefonte; Charles Vastine, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Patterson, Academis; D. Kerr Freeman, Blairstow N. J.; Frank Kennedy, Belvidere, N. J.; J. Paxte Vastine, St. Lonis, Moz. David M. Heydrick, Bridhaug; R. M. McCornick, Northumberland count Herman Hemberger, Jeansville; H. Bunham, Yor, W. Alex, M. Grier, Danville; H. D. T. Kerr, Easte Owen Riedy, Lehigh county; W. W. Hopkins, Conwingo; L. G. Grier, Deylestown; and Charles Corsmithfield. The homorary degree of A. R. was alconferred on A. Parker Porter, a graduate of We Point and forcefly a student of Lafvyette College. The degree of A. M. was conferred on the following named persons, they having been graduates three years standing:—W. P. Andrews, S. S. Kenedy, Thomas G. Gayley, S. M. Gayley and Samu R. Mills.

The homorary degree of D. D. was conferred on the

nedy, Thomas G. Gayley, S. M. Gayley and Samu R. Mills.

The hosorary degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. James Harper, Carlisle, Penn.; Rev. John Wei of River Terrace. Presbyterian church, London; Re Jaa R. Campbell, Serampoor, India; and Rev. Alfr. Nevin, Lancaster, Penn.

The entire ceremonies of the interesting occasion passed off happily and most creditably to studen and faculty. During their whole continuance the church was crowded with a brilliant array of beau and intelligence, and a degree of interest manifesting pring the most hopeful anticipations for the fure prosperity of the college. In his closing marks the Rev. President, Dr. M. Lean, remarkes to our high gratification, that the future prospect of the college were of the most cheering character.

EASTON, Pa., July 30, 1856. The Annual Commencement at Lufayette College

The Exercises, Speeches, &c., &c.
The annual commencement of Lafayette College was held to day in the German Reformel church this place. The graduating class numbered in a

twenty-one.

The orations of the young men displayed a amount of talent which we have never seen equall-

amount of talent which we have never seen equille on such occasions.

Among the speeches which were particularly d serving of attention were "The Influence of the R formatien," by R D. Barclay, of Bedford, Pa; "Ti Reviewer," by Herman Hamburger; and "Symp-thies of Genius," by H. Bonkam, of York, Pa. Ti whole of the performances were conducted in the most becoming manner.

Our Newport Correspondence. NEWPORT, July 29, 1855.

Prospects of the Season-Southern Visiters makin themselves Scarce-An Old Proverb Illustrate - The Temperature of Newport rather Tropic.
- Abandonment of the Bay by the Regatta Clui -The New Fillmore House-Hop at the Ocea House-Amodio's Concert, &c. At length the season at this gay resort of folly ar

of fashion may be said to have commenced, and the sighs of hotel proprietors, stable keepers, sailbost owners, &c., have been transformed into smiles of satisfaction. For some weeks past the prospect of profitable season for these gentry has been rathe gloomy. The stream of travel seems to have been turned in other directions, and, above all, the has been observable a want of the usual number of wealthy Southerners, whose lavish expenditure he hitherto done so much to increase the gains of the hundreds who subsist upon what they acquire fros the purses of pleasure seekers during the shot summer season of Newport. This is undoubted owing to the short sighted sentiment which is present so prevalent among the Southern advocate of slavery, that money expended at the North worse than thrown away, and that they can do t an injury by abstaining from visiting our watering places. I think that, by depriving themselves the cool sea breezes, the magnificent drives, and th thousand and one nameless fascinations which associate themselves with the very name of Ne port, that they are acting in that foolish and numb

port, that they are acting in that foolish and unph losophical way metaphorically though volgarl described as "biting off their own noses." Fortunately we can do without them.

For the last few days Newport has been fillin very rapidly, and the hotels have assumed their wonted aspect of life and gaiety. The weather has been hotter than is usual at this place, which, as all the world knows, has always borne the enviable reputation of being remarkably cool. Lazely, however, it has not sustained its fame; for the thermometer has stood at an average during the day of between 50 and 90 degrees in the shade. But ever this is not to be compared to the temperature under which, I see by the Herrald, you have been suffering at New York; and besides it lasts only as longs the sun is high. Shortly before sunset, every day, delicious breeze sets in from the ocean, bearing with the more appreciated. delicious breeze sets in from the ocean, bearing wit it the souvenir of floating ice mountains, which it the more appreciated from the contrast which i presents to the heat of the morning. We are, I be lieve, to have no regatta here this year. The reass assigned is that the yachtsmen were so disgusted with the impositions practised upon them last sunmer, that they have decided to test the speed of their vessels at New Bedford, instead of its third.

Notwithstanding this the season promises, as I be fore intimated, to be fully equal in gaiety to an previous one. The Germanians dissourse the same ravishing strains as ever at the Atlantic, Ocean an Fillmore Houses, while at the Bellevae they have the Roman Band all to themselves. By the way, the new hotel, the Fillmore, deserves a passing notice It is a fine looking building, having, from appear ances, been creeted at considerable outlay, and is kept by the former proprietor of the Bellevue within a few rods of which it is situated. The dining room is quite a model, in which respect it sets a commendable example to the other hotel. The apartment is which so much time is passed as i devoted here to eating and drinking, should be some thing more than a plain, square box of a room, with white washed walls and a total absence of ornaments As to how the Fillmore House is conducted, "No thing more than a plain, square box of a room, with whitewashed walls and a total absence of ornaments As to how the Fillmore House is conducted, "No knowing, I can't say." The other hotels are so well known, that of them it is necessary to say but little. The Atlantic is as well supported as ever, and per haps surpasses any other in the number of fine equivages which leave its door each afternoon. The Ocean, with its lefty plazzas, magnificent hall, and by acknowledgment, the finest situation of any, much the coolest hotel in Newport.

There was a hop at the Ocean House, last evening, the second one of the season, which went of much better than the first. Amodio is to give a concert on Thursday next, upon which occasion he will be assisted by Miss Vail, Brignoli, and several othe artists of distinction. We look for ward to it as quit a treat. There are a great number of New Yorker here. Besides the crowds at the hotels, a larger representation than usual of the good people of Gotham have taken cottages for the season.

NORFOLK, July 29, 1856.

Health of Norfolk-A Model City Inspector-E. haustion of the City Water Supplies-Necessi for Carrying into Effect the Projected Water Works-The Season at Old Point Comfort-Th Approaching Yacht Race, &c., &c.

I am truly glad to say to our New York frien

that the health of Norfolk was never better; or new Inspector is indeed a trump; I wish you ha such a one in New York; our streets are as clean the avenues of a park, swept every day, leaving no ing unodoriferous " to cause a pout on beauty's lip-It is true, we are suffering for water just now, as th drought has absorbed all the moisture of our o terns, showing very conclusively the necessity building the new water works projected by one

building the new water works projected by one of your talented citizens, giving us an interminable supply from the Lake of the Dismal Swamp, only seven miles distant.

This cypress water is the color of "London dock, and as sweet and soft as your delightful Croton. The government works here will pay largely for the us of it; they have the water in iron tanks in the Nav Yard, which were filled in the year 1821, and it is not so pure as when put in. Our merchant service pa for having it brought down to them by boats to the harbor, in preference to purchasing rain water her at a much less price, the great desideratum being water their vessels with an article that will keepure all the voyage. I em satisfied this stock wiyield 20 per cent to the holders, and its acquisitio to our city will be beyond measure, as invalide wiresort here to drink it for its medicinal qualitie For diseases of the skin, and for disarrangement of the stomach, it is a great antidote.

Old Point continues to be the centre of attractio for the belles and beaux. The company continue to increase; some five hundred persons are not there. The ladies are all on the qui vine this week in consequence of the great year trace that is come off between the celebrated boat Breeze, for merly owned and built in your city, and the Virgini built boat Antelope. The bets are even up to date so nearly are they matched. Temperature, 90 it the shade to-day.

Superior Court-Special Term.

Arc 1 - William Codes c. Waltism P. Coark
Arc 1 - William Codes c. Waltism P. Coark
Ander - Motion to strike out demarcer to ame
complaint denied, and leave to amend amended.
plaint granted on payment of \$17 coats.